

THE TRUE AMERICAN.

"GOD AND LIBERTY."

LEXINGTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3.

Laboring Men.

The laboring man! How many appeals are made to him! How is he flattered, cajoled, used!

There is no escaping the law of right. If the laboring man acts honestly, and has a proper self-respect, none will dare treat him as an ignorant tool—a machine, to be moved backward or forward, as any lordly director shall will. If he acts dishonestly, and sacrifices his self-respect, he becomes that tool, and is a mere machine.

When, therefore, laboring men run at the heels of demagogues, and echo their catch-words, and shout hurra for them at the top of their voices, they are ignoble slaves; and they are none the less ignoble, because they neither see, nor feel the chains which bind them. They do not act thus in any good cause. Their leaders do not call upon them to act thus in any such cause. For education, which concerns them and their children's children—for religion, all important to the present and the future—for the education of labor itself, so essential to freedom—these demagogues do not gather them together to consult or take counsel, nor do they demand that any such call shall be made upon them.

Whose fault, then, is it that so little is done for the laboring classes? We will tell them—it is their own. That great men and little men abuse their confidence—that they excite their passions, and concentrate them into a storm, that they may have the honor of directing, and rising by it, so as to be noted at home, and known abroad, we know very well. These cunning knaves, and social plunderers upon humanity, are mapped out in all history, and we care not how much they are scored with bitter and burning curses, for they merit them all. But you, laboring men, in allowing yourselves to be so duped, in making your backs bridges that demagogues may walk over and up; or in converting your bodies into common stalking horses, that a low and corrupt ambition, booted and spurred, may ride you—for all this, You are to blame. Do you think? If so, these demagogues could not abuse your confidence. Do you act upon your honest convictions? If you did, they would never infringe your passions, until they made you do as they might wish. Are you men of self-respect, conscious of your own worth and virtue? Were this the case, they would not dare attempt to pollute you by their moral treason.

Let any laboring man examine history, and ask, whence have come the wars that have deluged the world in blood? And he will have to answer, that they have arisen, with few exceptions, from one cause, to advance selfish politicians; and the patriotism of the people has been worked upon, and fired up, and their energies tasked, and their valor put to every trial, for this single object. Whence, again, spring your party heats or contests, in national or state affairs? To put a few men in, or keep a few men from going out of, office. This is the cold, damning selfish object of nearly all our turmoil and strife. If there were danger of certain individuals being defeated, and a war would prevent it, we should have war, cost what it might of blood or treasure, if they could bring it about. If anti-slavery excitement were growing, and it was certain that the pro-slavery power would be crushed, it would stop it by rebellion, or any thing else, if death and desolation followed in their track. And who would be their instruments in all this? You, laboring men; you, who have the most to suffer; you, who do all the hard work; you, you, and none but you! Now, are you content to soil your own hearts, and degrade your own manly natures, by thus slaving your powers to such taskmasters? Will you obey the lordly nod, and despise, will, of demagogues, who treat you as hirelings; become their poor, social, political tools, to gratify robber aspirations after office and fame? If you do, you merit the miserable fate which awaits you.

There is no difficulty, whether you be educated or uneducated, in knowing how you ought to act about men and measures. A few rules, honestly followed, will ever keep all in an honest track. 1. Think independently, and have principles clearly fixed in your own mind.

This rule, if followed, will keep you free from mere impulse or headlong passion. It will not lessen you earnestness; but it will put your enthusiasm under the guide of reason. It will not prevent you hearing any appeal or argument; but it will enable you to weigh the merits of both, by the calm light of truth as you see it. It will not deter you from supporting any man; but it will keep you ever from being any man's tool.

2. Examine measures in reference to the real good they promise to accomplish.

Whether this or that man is elected president or governor; whether this or that policy shall be carried out, may be, often is, really important;—when thus important, let your calm judgment direct you. But in ordinary elections, in the every-day affairs of life, there is, as politicians now act, very little to excite the mind or rouse the public heart. When men approach you, then, with words of flattery and fair promises, asking for your vote, see what they propose. There is enough to be done. You know that Education—freedom, in its full and glorious fruition—whatever may advance and elevate man, by multiplying his opportunities for progress—these are the great things. Is your candidate for them? If so, to what extent and in what manner? He may say, as all candidates say, he is for labor, for the laboring man. How? If merely to put him in office, we would not give a fig for him. Pin down your candidates, then; know what they mean, and will do, about the measures you hold most vital, and thus teach them to respect you, by showing that you respect yourselves.

3. Look well to the character of the men who are to represent you.

The noisy blusterer and violent partizan, are those who succeed best now-a-days, we fear—Many a farmer and mechanic vote for men to whom they would not trust their private business. And why? Because, the answer is, he is so true a Whig or Democrat, as the case may be. Do you not see, by pursuing this course, that you give authority and power to a class of men who would be unknown, except through excited political feeling? And do you not know that they exert this power and authority, to spread and deepen party excitement? They are common gull traps. When society boils over, they are thrown on top with the scum; and they labor to keep that scum forever on the surface. Now, if you would have wholesome laws, a wholesome public policy, and stability, as well as growth, you would get rid of all these demagogues, and vote for no man to attend to public duties whom you would not trust with your private affairs, and welcome to your own fire sides. Do this, and great public interests will not be sported with as they now are, or subjects of vital moment neglected in the most shameful manner.

These we regard as sound rules, and if our laboring men, if our mechanics, and farmers, were to act upon them, we should have no pro-slavery despotism in law, or in society. How could legislators dare palliate or uphold, under these circumstances, a system which makes labor a badge of dishonor, which holds him in contempt, who, by an honorable toil seek to make an honest living, which stamps all manual effort as servile drudgery, and all daily, habitual work, as debasing and mean! All this is done now. Legislators make it so by law. Society struggled to fix

it through its false and tyrannical edicts; and you, day laborers, and laboring men of all classes, stand still, transfixed, as if you could not help yourselves, or as if these glaring wrongs were right—stand still, when a united word and a united blow, constitutionally spoken and given, would rend this heartless tyranny into atoms. Up men of Kentucky, and be yourselves! Up, freemen, and speak and act! It is thus only that you can master wrong, and make for yourselves a home, in which the best and proudest would like to live and die.

The Capture and the Captive.

We subjoin the following particulars of the capture of Gen. Veja by Capt. May. It will be seen that the Mexican General, who is now in New Orleans, is a prisoner of war, in the strict sense of the term, and deserves to be respected as a brave officer and a gallant gentleman.

The battle commanded by heavy cannonading on both sides. Gen. Taylor, in passing his lines accosted Capt. May, of the 2d dragoons, and told him—

"Your regiment has never done anything yet—you must take that battery." He made no reply, but turned to his men and said: "We must take that battery—follow!" He made a charge with three companies—at least with the remainder of three companies—supported by the 5th and 8th regiments of infantry.

They cleared the breast-work, rode over the battery, wheeled and came through the enemy's line, whilst the fire of the infantry was so deadly in its effect as to carry all before it. Captain May made a cut at an officer as he charged through—on his return he found him standing between cannon wheels, fighting like a hero. He ordered him to surrender. He asked if he was an officer!—Capt. May answered him in the affirmative, when he presented his sword, remarking "You receive General Veja a prisoner of war."

So we go.

The Governor of South Carolina has commuted the punishment of the slave Barney, who was condemned to be hung last Friday for murder, to four months solitary confinement, twenty-five lashes each month, and perpetual banishment from the State. This "perpetual banishment" means that he is to be thrust, murderer as he is, upon another slave State for life!

No Trade with Mexico.

The New York Express of Saturday week says: We heard that a highly respectable foreign merchant residing in this city, and navigating several vessels lying in Vera Cruz, has just returned from Washington, from an unsuccessful application to our Government, for permission for these vessels to load on American account, to come from Vera Cruz to this city. This request has been peremptorily refused, from which it may be inferred that a most rigid blockade has been ordered, and is to be maintained.

Interesting Ceremonies—Prisoners of War.

Gen. Roulous de la Vega, his two Aids, and Lieut. Col. Martinex, were presented on the 18th, by particular invitation, to Major General Gaines. The ceremonies were conducted in the ladies' splendid drawing room of the St. Charles Hotel. Gov. Johnson, and suite, Maj. Gen. Lewis, and suite, and other gentlemen in full uniform were present, making a most splendid appearance. Gen. Vega was attended by Gen. Debbyus, and Mr. Prieur, Collector of the Port, both gentlemen acting as interpreters for the occasion. The most courteous civilities were exchanged, among which General Gaines renewed his wish of having Gen. Vega and his friends form part of his family while in the city. The accomplished lady of Gen. Gaines introduced a large number of ladies to the Mexican General, who seemed much pleased with this part of the ceremony.

Gen. Vega, says the Tropic, is a man of medium height, about 40 years of age, of a bronzed complexion, has dark hair, and wears small whiskers and mustachios. His manners are those of an accomplished gentleman. He has evidently assumed the world, and appears to be a shrewd observer of men and things. We have no doubt his presence here, and his consequent facility of gaining information of our national strength and spirit, will make him a proper person on his return to Mexico, to represent the folly of warring upon us, and the advantages of a permanent and honorable peace.

VOLUNTEERS.

The following is the enrolment of troops ordered

by the Executive in the several States, and mustering eighty-six regiments and a half. At the average of five hundred men in a regiment, this will give you the number of 43,250. If the companies are full, the force will be equal to, and beyond the fifty thousand men ordered by Congress:

REVENUE CUTTERS.

There were thirteen revenue cutters in service during the past winter. They spoke and boarded 1,262 vessels; they relieved and saved 80 other vessels, and sailed an aggregate distance of 23,354 miles. The Union states, that on Saturday the 16th, the following cutters were ordered to repair forthwith to the seat of war: Steamers Spencer, McLane, and Legare; Schooners Ewing, Woodward, Morris, and Forward—with an aggregate force of two hundred and fifty men and thirty-five guns, of from thirty-two to twelve pound calibre. We have no doubt that these vessels will be of very great service in the war with Mexico, by reason of their light draft of water.

YELLOW FEVER AND FAMINE AT THE CAPE DE VERDES.

The Pauline, at Boston, brings intelligence that the yellow fever, introduced into Bona Vista by the British war-steamer L'Eclair in August last, has swept off one-eighth of the population, and is still raging; and that the calamity of famine has been superadded to the horrors of the pestilence, whereby many have perished. The inhabitants of Gambia contributed a supply of corn, which the Pauline conveyed 500 miles to the starving population of Bona Vista, affording temporary relief. Their compassion appeals urgently to the charity of the benevolent.

The Herald says:

"On the 18th of March, and the yellow fever was at its height, even, had not the Island five thousand persons from shore, and all the principal merchants, or people that could, had left the island.—Three vessels have been sent from Gambia, with supplies for the poor."

The P. left Gosa on the 25th April. The small pox was then making dreadful havoc among the negroes. About two hundred had died in about twenty days, and the hospital was nearly full. The Island is about one mile long, and contains nearly 7,000 inhabitants.

KENTUCKY.

The requisition upon this State was met, before 12 o'clock on Monday 25th. Thirteen companies of Infantry and nine of Cavalry have volunteered. There are three companies of infantry more than is required, and one of cavalry in addition, wanted, to meet the exact call of the requisition.

IRELAND.

We have no mawkish sensibilities, and none of that morbid feeling which would make martyrs of vain bigots, or heroes of braggarts. Yet we desire to indulge in stereotype slang, or fulsome flattery, about any man or set of men. We defend Ireland because she is wronged by England; we denounce England, or the English government rather, because it has never done Ireland justice.

And what is more, the passage of the Curfew Bill caps the climax of that injustice!

We have read Sir R. Peel's speech with some attention. He admits that three things must be proved, to justify the passage of such a bill.

1st. That the character of Irish atrocities shows the necessity of adopting some extraordinary measure, and that the ordinary resources of the law have been exhausted.

2d. That Government had done all which the Constitution empowered it to do, to protect life and preserve peace.

3d. That the particular measure proposed will effect this object.

According to our poor notion, Sir R. Peel has failed to prove, what is essential to make out any one, or all of these positions,—namely, that there has been an increase of crime in Ireland. The returns show that there has not been. Very true, there has been an increase of threatening letters; but otherwise, Irish atrocities are not as great as they were in former years. And the manner in which Sir R. Peel uses, in his speech, the cases of barbarities cited by him, convinces us of the entire unsoundness of his logic.

We have read Sir R. Peel's floor and replied to some who had, yesterday, maintained that the Conference was pledged to make no change in the Discipline on that subject. He said the Conference was not really bound by any previous acts or pledges, but that they were considered by many as binding more obligation on this subject than any other. He besought the members to desist from the discussion of the subject, and never re-mentioned it.

Mr. Pitts of Tennessee said he had no fears of the adoption of any injurious measure by the Conference on this subject. *No agitation* on it, was the first high ground to be taken.

Dr. Boring of Ala., said he rose not to discuss the question, but to offer a substitute which was, that Slavery was not a proper subject for Ecclesiastical Legislation; but when he saw a disposition to discuss the propriety of the substitute, he withdrew.

Mr. Sullens said that they were in trouble in East Tennessee, and that he hoped they would not increase the trouble in that region by any change in the Discipline on that subject.

Dr. Smith of Va. took the floor and replied to some who had, yesterday, maintained that the Conference was pledged to make no change in the Discipline on that subject.

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ARMY AND ARMY MOVEMENTS.

The States.—Kentucky has met the requisition made upon her by the Government, and ten thousand more men would have volunteered if they could. Below will be found the names of the companies accepted and the officers elected.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Frankfort, May 26, 1846.

The Governor and Commander-in-Chief to the
Militia of Kentucky.

I have, to-day, to announce to the Militia of Kentucky, that a sufficient number of Volunteer Companies have been reported to me, and accepted, to fill the late requisition of the War Department. To those officers who served, I thank you; and to our sole commander, Major Brown, who died to-day from the effect of a shell. His loss would be a severe one to the service at any time, but to the army under my orders, it is indeed irreparable. One officer and one non-commissioned officer killed and ten men wounded, comprise all the casualties incident to this severe bombardment.

I inadvertently omitted to mention the capture of a large number of pack mules left in the Mexican camp. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. M. OWSLEY.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Frankfort, Ky., May 26, 1846.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Governor and Commander-in-Chief having announced to the citizens of Kentucky that the whole number of volunteers assigned to be raised in this State by the Secretary of War, as its quota of a requisition made on the several States in conformity with the Act of Congress approved the 13th day of May, 1846, for raising a force of fifty thousand Volunteers to serve for twelve months during the war, is now FULL and COMPLETE, including the Louisville Legion, which has embarked; and the following Commandants of Companies, with their subaltern officers, having been commissioned to wit:

FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY OR
MOUNTED MEN.

1st Company, Capt. W. H. Headly, of Jefferson,
2d " Capt. A. Pennington, of Jefferson,
3d " Capt. Wm. R. McKee, of Fayette,
4th " Capt. T. F. Marshall, of Woodford,
5th " Capt. J. C. Stone, of Madison.
6th " Capt. P. G. Park, of Garrard,
7th " Capt. G. L. Pritchett, of Fayette,
8th " Capt. J. S. Lillard, of Garrard,
9th " Capt. John Shuman, of Harrison,
10th " Capt. B. C. Milam, of Franklin.

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

1st Company, Capt. Wm. H. Maxey, of Green,
2d " Capt. Franklin Chambers, of Franklin,
3d " Capt. R. Thompson, of Mercer,
4th " Capt. Speed S. Fry, of Boyle,
5th " Capt. G. W. Cutler, of Kenton,
6th " Capt. Wm. T. Willis, of Jessamine,
7th " Capt. Wm. D. Dugger, of Lincoln,
8th " Capt. Wm. M. Joyner, of Kenton,
9th " Capt. Willkerson, of Marion, of Montgomery,
10th " Capt. George W. Kavanaugh, of Anderson.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Frankfort, Ky., May 28, 1846.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following Field appointments are made by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, to the corps of volunteers, to wit:

For Cavalry or Mounted Men.

Humphrey Marshall, of the city of Louisville, to be Colonel.

Ezekiel H. Field, of Woodford county, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

John P. Gaines, of Boone county, to be Major.

For Infantry or Riflemen.

William R. McKee, of the city of Lexington, to be Colonel.

Henry Clay, Jr., of the city of Louisville, Lieutenant Colonel.

Cary H. Fry, of Boyle county, to be Major.

The Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the State of Kentucky orders that the corps of volunteers, both of Cavalry and Infantry, which have been accepted and commissioned for the service of the United States, shall rendezvous at the city of Louisville, by companies, on Monday, the 8th day of June, to be mustered into being mustered into the service of the United States.

Commandants of companies are charged with the execution of this order and of proceeding to the place designated for rendezvous, by such route and mode of transportation as they shall respectively deem most expeditious and comfortable to the soldiers.

The companies will furnish their own subsistence, forage, and transportation to the place of general rendezvous, when it will then be furnished by the United States, or by the State of Kentucky. Each company will be entitled to compensation for travelling to the place of rendezvous, at the rate of one day's pay and rations for every twenty miles from his place of residence.

Inspection and musters into the service will commence on Tuesday, the 9th day of June, and continue until completed.

By order,

P. DUDLEY, Adj't General,

Missouri, Louisiana, Alabama, Tennessee, and Mississippi, have, in like manner, furnished their quota.

The Battles.

We gave in our last an account of the battles of the 8th and 9th with the Mexicans, and on the first page of this week's impression will be found a graphic description of these two encounters. In addition we subjoin the official reports of General Taylor.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, 2
Camp of Palo Alto, Texas, May 9, 1846.

Sir: I have the honor to report that I was met near this place yesterday, on my march from Point Isabel, by the Mexican forces, and after an action of about five hours dislodged them from their position, and encamped upon the field. Our artillery, consisting of two 18-pounders and two light batteries, was the arm chief engaged, and to the excellent manner in which it was maneuvered and served is our success mainly due.

The strength of the enemy is believed to have been about 1,500 men, and he sent pieces of artillery, and eight hundred cavalry. He is probably at least one hundred killed. Our strength did not exceed, all told, twenty-three hundred, while the latter mortally. I regret to say that Major Ringgold, 3d artillery, and Captain Page, 4th infantry, are severely wounded. Lieutenant Luther, 2d artillery, slightly so.

The enemy has fallen back, and it is believed has repassed the river. I have advanced parties now thrown forward in his direction, and shall move the main force rapidly.

In the haste of the first report, I can only say that the officers and men behaved in the most admirable manner throughout the action. I shall have the pleasure of making a more detailed report when those of the different commanders shall be received.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR,

Brevet Brigadier General U. S. A., commanding
The ADJUTANT GENERAL, U. S. Army,
Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Camp of Resaca de la Palma,
3 miles from Matamoras.

10 o'clock, P. M., May 9, 1846.

Sir: I have to report that I was met with the main body of the army at 2 o'clock this day, having previously thrown a body of light infantry into the forest, which covers the Metamoras road. When near the spot where I am now encamped, my advance discovered that a ravine crossing the road had been occupied by the enemy with artillery. I immediately ordered a battery of field artillery to sweep the position, flanking and sustaining it by the 3d, 4th, and 5th regiments, deployed as skirmishers to the right and left. A heavy fire of artillery was opened upon us, kept up for some time, until finally the enemy's batteries were carried in succession by a squadron of dragoons and the regiments of infantry that were on the ground. He was soon driven from his position, and pursued by a squadron of dragoons, battalion of artillery, 3d infantry, and a light battery to the river. Our victory has been complete. Eight pieces of artillery, with a great quantity of ammunition, three standards, and some one hundred prisoners have been taken; among the latter, General La Vega, and several other officers. One General is understood to have been killed. The enemy has retreated, and I am sure will not again molest us on this bank.

The loss of the enemy in killed has been most severe. Our own has been very heavy, and I deeply regret to report that Lieut. Ingo, 2d dragoons, Lieut. Cochrane, 4th infantry, and Lieut. Chadbourne, 5th infantry, were killed on the field.—Lieut. Col. Payne, 4th artillery, Lieut. Col. McIntosh, Lieut. Dobbins, 3d infantry, Capt. Hoole, and Lieut. Fowler, 5th infantry, and Capt. Montgomery, Lieuts. Gates, Selden, McClay, Borbunk, and Jordon, 8th infantry, were wounded. The extent of our loss in killed and wounded is not ascertained, and is reserved for a more detailed report.

Yours obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR,

Brevet Brigadier General U. S. A., commanding
The ADJUTANT GENERAL, U. S. Army,
Washington, D. C.

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The affair of to-day may be regarded as a proper supplement to the camoufle of yesterday; and the two taken together, exhibit the coolness and gallantry of our officers and men in the most favorable light; all have done their duty, and done it nobly. It will be my pride, in a more circumstantial report of both actions, to dwell upon particular instances of individual distinction.

It affords me peculiar pleasure to report that the field work opposite Matamoras has sustained itself handsomely during a cannonade and bombardment of 160 hours. But the pleasure is alloyed with profound regret at the loss of our brave comrade, Major Brown, who died to-day from the effect of a shell. His loss would be a severe one to the service at any time, but to the army under my orders, it is indeed irreparable. One officer and one non-commissioned officer killed and ten men wounded, comprising all the casualties incident to this severe bombardment. I know this to be a fact.

Castile de San Juan de Ulloa.

The first object that strikes the eye, in approaching Veracruz, is the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, with the spires and domes of the church peering up in the distance behind it, resting alone upon a small rocky island, on one side of the main entrance to the harbor, and only about half a mile from the wall of the city, and consequently has command of the port. The entrance on the other side is so barred with broken reefs and ledges, that it can only be used by small craft in favorable weather.

The castle is circular and strongly built, and has a garrison of 1,000 men. Its principal strength, however, is in its position, which is almost impregnable except the harbor, and commanding with a continued movement up the river. I avail myself of the brief time at my command to report that the main body of the army is now occupying its former position opposite Matamoras. The Mexican forces are almost disorganized, and I shall lose no time in investing Matamoras, and opening the navigation of the river.

I regret to report that Major Ringgold had received the wound of the 11th inst., of the severe wounds re-

ceived in the action of Palo Alto. With the exception of Capt. Page, whose wound is dangerous, the other officers are doing well. In my report of the second day, I inadvertently omitted the name of Lieut. Dobkins, 3d infantry, who had been wounded, and was subsequently made a captain. He is still on duty, and is doing well.

The chief reliance is upon rain collected in cisterns, which are often so poorly constructed as to answer but very little purpose. The chief resource of the lower classes is the water of a ditch, so impure as frequently to occasion disease. An attempt was made, more than a century ago, to divert the river, by the construction of a dam aqueduct from the river, but it was unsuccessful, and after a very large sum had been expended on the work, it was discovered that the engineer who constructed it had made a fatal mistake in not ascertaining the true level, and the work was abandoned in despair.—*Norman's Rambles.*

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Bishop HENRICKS of New York has recently been in the city, and it is currently reported that the President has appointed him to proceed to Mexico as the confidential agent of the Government, for the purpose of pacifying the Mexican clergy. It was also recently reported that four Catholic Priests have been appointed as Chaplains in the Navy.

Mrs. BENTON drew a crowd to the Senate Chamber to hear the second branch of his speech—the third we are to have to-morrow. The research and information and hard study embodied in the speech is almost beyond belief. The position is strongly demonstrated, that as a matter of right we are bound to compromise the Oregon question upon the compromise of 1849, England having no reasonable claim to the valley of the Columbia river, and the United States not the shadow of a claim to the coast watered by Frazer's River. Mr. BENTON did nothing to aid and comfort the cause of the Indians, and the weather was not between their eyes and the object of sight, and she supposed that a brick wall, and a board fence, was equally transparent.

The conversation between Laura and Miss BENTON was carried on with the greatest ease, and about as rapid as possible, without any effort on either side.

At the end of the speech, Mrs. BENTON said:

"I do not know, unless I feel of you," said Laura,

"but Oliver, poor boy," said Laura, "would not comprehend it at all."

"Shall you know me?" said a lady present on the occasion, "when I come to Boston next summer?"

"I do not know, unless I feel of you," said Laura,

"but Oliver, poor boy," said Laura, "would not comprehend it at all."

"Oliver is a lad in the same school, who is also deaf dumb, and blind."

"But Oliver, poor boy," said Laura, "would not comprehend it at all."

"Shall you know me?" said a lady present on the occasion, "when I come to Boston next summer?"

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"Shall you know me?"

POETRY.

A female friend in Bucks county has sent us the following poem, accompanied by a note, in which she says:—"There is so much beautiful Truth, nobly expressed in this poem, that I have wondered much that it never appeared in print but once. It was published some years since in the Anti-Slavery Standard, but I have never seen it in any of the other anti-slavery papers. If the Freeman can find a place for it, I think all lovers of beautiful poetry and true anti-slavery sentiment will be glad to see it there." We thank our friend for the piece and gladly give it place.—*Penn. Freeman*.

Freedom's Martyrs.

BY G. S. BURKE.

Heads there are whose memories never die;

Their glories need not after times be told,

In thrilling songs, by gray-haired bards of old,

Whose harps-songs vied with Egypt's strain,

And harped on the dead of ages by

Themselves, in deepest-characters enrolled

High on the rock of Glory's mountain hold,

And o'er the track where storm and tempest fly,

Their deeds of fame, from History's glowing pages,

Stand forth, the watch-words of another clime,

Thrilling the stous souls of succeeding ages

With fire electric down the chain of time;

And from their record, years that roll along [wrong,

In their destroying strength, but sweep the stain of

Round Glory's temple-walls pre-eminent.

The martyred spirits, crowned with honor, stand,

Who brought their offerings with a willing hand

To thy pure altar, Freedom! Fane hath lent

The brightest stars that gild her firmament,

To deck the garlands of that glorious band,

Amid the splendors of spirit land,

Where their bright hours in living joys are spent,

What though on earth their path seemed dark and

lowly.

With fervent zeal, and hearts for ever strong,

And souls which burned with aspirations holy,

Earnest for Truth, they battled with the wrong,

Triumphant o'er fate and earth's malignant frown,

And won, in warfare stern, the martyr's thornless

crown.

Through scorn, derision, hatred, blood, and fire,

The fearful baptism of the true and tried,

They press'd unshaken and undismayed,

The battle-field of life. Earth trembled

Of Earth was laid low! Plesuro's funeral pyre;

Wealth, with its dazzling blight, unblinded pride,

Quiet and fame, and all of earth beside,

A holy incentive to the Spirit Trier,

Triumphant, through heroic self-denial,

A conquered world beneath their feet was trod;

Free and purer, over every trial

The aspiring soul was drawn unto its God;

And while around them howled the tyrant's wrath,

Heaven's gorgeous light was shed respondent on

their path.

Freedom, bright zones, and glorious Goddess, hath

Her living martyrs, who may never shrink

From the stern conflict, even though they drink

The cup of fierce affliction. Strong in death,

That looks beyond the opening gates of death,

They gaze, untrebling from the fearful brink,

On the dark wave, where mortal sinns sink,

And shriek their terror in their dying breath.

They press'd unshaken and undismayed,

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